



## PAINTING IN MINIATURE.

The Nobility and Public are respectfully informed, That PORTRAITS are painted on Ivory for Cabinets, Bracelets, Lockets, or Rings, at reasonable prices, by T. SNAGG, from London. Specimens may be seen at Messrs Forrester's and Co. Jewellers, High Street, or of Mr Snagg, at Mr Simion's, Alexander's Land, Belford Street.

## MANTUA-MAKING.

ISABELLA HARDY Mantua-maker, Successor to Miss Anson, takes the opportunity of returning unfeigned thanks for every mark of favour conferred upon her since the entered into business; and begs leave to inform her kind Friends and the Public, That she continues as usual to carry on her business in all its branches, in the house possessed by Miss Allip, in Mr Brodie's new land, at the Nether Row, Edinburgh, and third door of the stair, immediately off the street, which is of easy access; where in shall be her study, by every attention in her power to merit public favour.

N. B. Letters and commissions addressed to her as above, will be duly attended to.

Edinburgh, December 11, 1782.

## A BAY COLT STRAYED OR STOLEN.

THAT on Sunday night the 8th December current, or on the Monday morning, a three-year old BAY COLT either Strayed or was stolen from Swinton-Quarter. The colt is well made, with a long mane and short switch tail, two white feet behind, and a star in the forehead.

Whoever can give any notice of the said colt to Thomas Cockburn tenant in Swinton-Quarter, the owner thereof, shall be handsomely rewarded for the same.

## ALEX. STODART, AND CO.

BRIDGE-STREET.

ONE of the Partners being just arrived from London, the shop is very fully furnished with the NEWEST SILKS for the season, and every other fashionable article for ladies and gentlemen's wear.

As the Company judge it necessary to clear the Shop of the whole former stock of Silks of James Stodart, they have opened for sale, a great variety of fashionable figured and plain silks, at very low prices, for ready money only, which will continue till the whole is sold off.

## THE Committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen.

men, with the Commissioners from the Counties for concerting a Plan of Defence for the safety and honour of Scotland, are requested to meet at Fortitude on Monday next the 16th December, at one o'clock, to receive the report of their committee, with the draught of a bill, agreeable to their resolutions and instructions.

By order of the Committee,

J. FLETCHER CAMPBELL, C.

## ROYAL GEORGE.

ALL Persons entitled to relief from the Subscription raised for the benefit of the sufferers by the loss of his Majesty's ship the ROYAL GEORGE, are desired to apply, with full information of their circumstances and situation, to the Committee appointed at Portsmouth to receive such information, or to Mr William Oddy, Secretary to the Benefactions, at the Merchants Seamen's Office, over the Royal Exchange, London; and those residing in North Britain, who are entitled to relief from the above Subscription, are desired to apply to Sir William Forbes, James Hunter, and Company, or to Messrs Mansfield, Ramsay, and Company, Bankers in Edinburgh, who will transmit such information as are lodged with them, to the proper office, in order that a just and speedy distribution may be made.

And all persons in North Britain who chuse to contribute towards the relief of the families of those who suffered by the loss of the Royal George, are requested to pay in their contributions to one or other of the above houses in Edinburgh.

## Printing Ground, Houses, and Utensils.

A TORMESTON in East Lothian, to LET, very well fitted for carrying on an extensive work of Whiting Linnen, and Calico Printing. Great and commodious are the conveniences, machinery, and utensils, with abundance of water, and a set of fashionable Prints, with patterns of them, fitted into twenty books; also, a stock of good materials on hand for carrying on business with neatness, which will be sold. Any whom this may suit, will apply to Andrew Wight in Ormeau. If by letter, address it to the care of the British Coffeehouse in Edinburgh. He has a neat Dwelling-house, Garden, and Offices also to LET, with or without one, two, or three closures of Land.

N. B. One or two, if joined, and properly qualified, will meet encouragement and assistance in the business.

Not to be repeated.

## SALE OF HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO BE SOLD by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh upon Friday the 20th December 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

III. A HOUSE in the Old Bank Close, Edinburgh, possessed by Sir James Campbell, consisting of seven rooms, closets, kitchen, and cellars; insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance at 4000l. Scots, or 333l. 6s. 8d. Sterling, and the premium paid up. The upset price 350 l.

II. A HOUSE fronting the High Street, at the head of Morrison's Close, being the fifth Storey of Syme's Land, consisting of two rooms, bed-chambers, and kitchen; insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, at 1900 l. Scots, or 157 l. 10s. Sterling, and the premium paid up. The upset price 90 l.

III. A HOUSE, being the second Storey of the new land at the head of Cant's Close, consisting of a handsome dining-room to the street, three bed-rooms, and kitchen, with a cellar, entering from the Close, possessed by Mr Bow merchant. Upset price 165 l.

For particulars, apply to Robert Stewart writer, Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds and articles of roup.

## A COUNTRY HOUSE, GARDEN, &c. to be SOLD.

TO BE SOLD, and entered to immediately, a HOUSE in the Links of Leith, east from the Hermitage, possessed by the Countess of Lauderdale, with a convenient Garden, Coach-house, stable, and other conveniences: ALSO, a HOUSE, with Office-houses and Garden lying adjacent thereto on the south side thereof, presently possessed by Alexander Marr. The premises will be shown at any time by the servants in the house.

The progress of writs are to be seen in the hands of Mr John Robertson writer, Meal Market Stairs, Edinburgh, who is empowered to conclude a bargain.

## At LEITH—for LONDON,

## THE POMONA,

MICHAEL MARSHALL for

WILLIAM MARSHALL, Commander,

Mounting 8 carriage guns, and men answerable,

is lying on the berth in Leith harbour, taking

in goods, and will sail the 15th December,

with or without convoy.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.

This ship has excellent accommodation for passengers.

## HOUSE OF PEERS, Dec. 5.

AT the conclusion of the speech his Majesty withdrew. The House then resumed itself, and prayers being over, Lord Howe was introduced in form, and took the oath and his seat as a Viscount of Great Britain. This business being over, the Lord Chancellor read his Majesty's speech. As soon as he had finished, Lord Carmichael moved, That an Address of Thanks might be presented to the King, for his most gracious speech. As is usual on such occasions, the address was nothing more than an echo of the royal words. His Lordship prefaced his motion by declaring, that he wanted expressions to testify the feelings of his heart; that he had ever thought it his duty to pay every respect which a subject owed to a amiable a Sovereign—but that far warmer sentiments than those of mere duty filled his mind at present. The high sense of his gratitude engrossed his breast, for the paternal regard his Majesty this day had so strongly evinced for the happiness and welfare of his people. But it is not said his Lordship, by words we are to show our feelings; let the world see by our actions, that we deserve such a Monarch. This is the moment for Britain to exert herself, surrounded by the glory of victory, now—now is the moment for honourable peace. Our combined foe, are baffled in the schemes they had formed to their heart. Gibraltar is relieved; Jamaica has no dread of invasion. Never was there a period in our history when the naval power of this country appeared at such a height—never were its glories so resplendent. To the Noble Lord who presided at the head of the Admiralty, must be ascribed our naval strength. Our renown must be given to the gallant commander (Lord Howe) to whom that strength was entrusted. I flatter myself that nothing but unanimity will, at such a crisis as this, appear within these walls. In this confidence I have stepped forward with the present Address, hoping that whatever amendments may be made to my feeble expressions of gratitude to the best of Princes, they will be the amendments of corroboration, and not of opposition.

Lord Howe seconded this motion, and made many sensible comments on the King's speech.

Lord Radnor said, there was a passage in the King's speech so fraught with paternal tenderness, that he was ashamed it should have escaped the notice of the Noble Lord who moved the Address, and had so ably commented upon almost every other part of that excellent communication of the Royal mind.

He then adverted to the passage in the King's speech, setting forth the sacrifice his Majesty had made of his own feelings, to what he considered the sake of his Parliament, in regard to the declaration of American independence. Impressed as my mind is, said Lord Radnor, I move your Lordships, that the following amendment may be made to the address, in that part where we acknowledge our gratitude to his Majesty for his paternal affection in sacrificing his particular feelings to the general wishes of his people, "and we are fully persuaded, that this is not only now, but ever has been, the sentiments of his own breast."

Lord Sandwich rose the moment Lord Radnor concluded, and said, he would not clog the wheels of Government; but in power or out of power, he would endeavour all he could for the prosperity of the nation. I shall therefore give my most hearty assent to this Address. Nay, I will go farther, my voice shall not be wanting to promote the grant of the supplies. We ought to guard against sinister events.

The hands of Government ought to be strengthened. It has been justly observed by the Noble Lord who moved the Address, that this is the season for great Britain to negotiate with the powers at war. It is so, it is the season of victory. The brilliant events of the last six months have exalted us to such a station, as must give us the happiest prospects that could possibly be opened to a great and gallant nation, during (I should not expatiate if I could) against the power, which we have just vanquished.

I will not permit myself to think they will do so. They have a large stake in the interest of this country, and the situation in which they took up our affairs was perilous. Such men, acting at such a crisis, demand our confidence. There is no cessation of hostilities against any other foe save America. France, Spain, and Holland, nay, America itself, may, and doubtless will, by every offensive measure, endeavour to reduce our power, that they may reduce our demands. Shall we then flounder while this conduct is offered? On the contrary, let me strenuously recommend to Ministry, to take a lesson from our foes. After expressing myself in regard to our foreign concerns, permit me, my Lords, to speak a word on what respects our domestic affairs. Suffer me to warn Ministers against tampering with the constitution. Innovations, in matters which have grown venerable, not so much by age as their experienced utility, are alarming. Railroads in profound peace may possibly be recalled. Amidst the din of arms reflection's voice is lost. If innovations are projected, in God's name let us postpone them to a more auspicious season. But, come they when they will, I shall meet them, as I shall every thing that affects my country, with candour, and with firmness: I shall ever examine before I shall decide.

Lord Stormont followed Lord Sandwich, in expressing his desire that unanimity should prevail; and his Lordship said, that he had no objection to join in example to other Noble Lords, although there were some exceptional passages in the King's speech, which being always considered, in a parliamentary view, as the speech of the Minister, he would the more freely canvass. We have been told, said Lord Stormont, by the Noble Lord who moved the Address, that the navy of England is now at a height of grandeur unknown to all our history. I shall record the remark, and compare it with the result of our present negotiations. But what is this provisional compact, made by our Commissioners with the Commissioners of America? Does it not plainly import the most preposterous conduct that it was possible for a Ministry of the greatest imbecility to have fallen into? Does it not say, that without any condition, any qualification, any stipulation whatsoever, America shall be independent whenever France chuses to make a peace with us? Is not this provisional compact irrevocable? Does it not declare the matter in contention given up? Is not independence given to the Americans, without possibility of retraction? Let France, Spain, and Holland now war as they please, the former grounds on which they fought—grounds by no means tenable by honour, are now changed. America has been treated with on an independent footing. This treaty has been without equivalent. Britain has been made to abandon the respectable, the powerful rights it formerly occupied, and must meet with that contempt from all Europe, which is fully a dereliction, most deservedly draws on it. I shall say but a word more, and that respects the part of the speech which mentions his Majesty's taking these measures in correspondence with the wishes of Parliament. Where have these wishes appeared? Will any Noble Lord rise and tell me, that a resolution of the House of Commons towards the wishes of Parliament? Surely not. The constitution is not so ill understood, at this time of day, as to suppose any man so ignorant. By what means, then, is his Majesty to be considered to have collected the sense of Parliament? I see none. But I will pursue the matter no farther.

Lord Shelburne immediately arose. He said, it was a subject of so much nicety, that he hoped he would have been, at so critical a season, saved the perplexity of handling it, in the face of the world. Yet, as his conduct was called in question by a noble Lord,—late as the hour was, he would meet him on this occasion. The whole of his animadversions may be fairly divided into two points: The one respects the irrevocability of the provisional treaty made with America, under which head all he has said respecting the loyalty falls of course. The other head regards the King's declaration of his having conformed to the wishes of his Parliament in his treating with America. Now, his Lordship might have saved himself a vast waste of eloquence on both these heads, if he had examined the terms of the speech, with any degree of accuracy. In the first place, he would see, that no terms of

peace with America have been agreed on, unless such as shall take place on the conclusion of a treaty with France, and therefore irrevocability is out of the question. His lamentation on account of the loyalty, is for the same reason, evidently premature. They are a set of men loved and respected by his Majesty, as well as by his ministers; and British honour and British gratitude is bound to take care of them. Spanish councils have too long prevailed in this country; they have for near seven years prevailed; but their reign is now, I trust, said his Lordship, entirely over. The secrets of the negotiation shall not now be opened. When the time comes for due enquiry into my conduct, I shall meet it with alacrity; try me fairly, and I desire no more: I may confess, that the granting of independence is the bitterest pill I ever swallowed, I fought every means to avoid it, but all failed. I can assure the House, one part of the advice of the noble Earl (Lord Sandwich) who spoke last but one, shall be duly regarded: We will avail ourselves of the events as they arise for our advantage in the course of the negotiation, and in every other respect endeavour to have the good wishes of all good men. His Lordship then adverted to what fell from Lord Stormont, concerning his Majesty's following the advice of his Parliament. As to that, he said, the King had only declared that he had acted according to what he collected to be the sense of Parliament. The terms were guarded, and would by no means warrant the construction put on them by the noble Lord. I cannot conclude, said his Lordship, without owning, that his Majesty places the utmost power and the utmost confidence in me and my colleagues; so that if good may arise to the state, to their great abilities it must be ascribed—if any ill, solely to my incapacity.

Lord Stormont rose in reply, but broke no new ground; neither did his Lordship greatly elucidate what he had already said.

Lord Shelburne gave him a word at parting.

Lord Fitzwilliam spoke for a considerable time, and seemed to upbraid Lord Shelburne for a change of principle from that which he had entertained on the dissolution of the late Ministry.

Lord Shelburne answered him, by appealing to his colleagues, whether he was not then of the very same principles with which he went into office. In the course of his reply, his Lordship laid the whole blame of the American war at the door of the Declaratory Act. The Duke of Richmond paid the highest compliments to the Premier, but seemed to think that not the Declaratory Act itself, but the abuse of it was the cause of our troubles. His Grace, in the course of a pretty long speech, remarked somewhat severely on several parts of Lord Sandwich's speech, which gave rise to an altercation that was happily ended by the Chancellor's putting the question for the Address and Amendment, both of which were unanimously carried; upon which the House adjourned a little before eight.

Dec. 6. This day, the Lord Chancellor acquainted the House, that he had, in the course of the recess of Parliament, received from Sir George Brydges Rodney, Knight, (now Lord Rodney) an answer to the letter of thanks ordered by their Lordships to be transmitted to him on account of the victory obtained over the French in the West Indies. The same was accordingly read by the clerk.

The Lord Chancellor, this day, acquainted the House, That, in pursuance of an act of Parliament of the last session, entitled, "An Act for restraining Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart. and Peter Forry, Esq. from going out of this kingdom for a limited time, and for discovering their estates and effects, and preventing the transporting or alienating the same, he had received from the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer an account of the respective estates, goods, and effects of the persons above mentioned, and which, according to the said act of Parliament, were directed to be laid before that Right Honourable House. His Lordship then delivered the same.

## INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Dec. 6.

The Speedwell cutter, Captain Weston, has taken and sent into Weymouth the Complainant, a French privateer of 6 three-pounders and 37 men, after a chase of six hours, in which four of her guns were thrown overboard; she left Havre de Grace the 25th ult. and on the 19th took the Charming Molly, Brown, with oats, from Pool for London, and sent her for France.

Captain Davis, of the ship Kitty, from Gibraltar, in lat. 36. long. 12. W. spoke the Jupiter privateer of 32 guns, Captain Craig, out four months from Bristol, all well on board; had taken nothing.

Elmore, 16. The Dutch convey in going down the Cutagat, fell in with the Friends Assistance, Thompson, of Whitchy, from London, and took possession of her, but she shared the same fate as the 64 gun ship mentioned in our list, and within a mile of her. A Russian ship, from Petersburg, is lost going into Alpa, and it is said part of her crew; we are told she was bound to England. The Kidney, Agar, from Petersburg, is lost upon Nargan: Part of her cargo, we are told, will be saved.

The William and Elizabeth, —, from Pool to Newcastle, was taken off Deal by the Great Thomas French privateer, and carried into Calais.

The Industry, Bell, from Antigua to Penobscot, is taken and carried into America.

The Betley, Bell, from Penobscot to New York, was taken by the French frigate, and retaken by some of his Majesty's cruisers, and carried into Penobscot, and being much pillaged by the French, was there sold for the benefit of the concerned.

Plymouth, 3. Since my last, arrived the Bellarine, and Confolat, four French prizes, from St Domingo, with sugar, coffee, &c. taken by the St Ann armed ship, on her passage from Gibraltar; they were part of a fleet of 70 sail, under convoy of two fail of the line, but meeting with bad weather, one of the men of war sunk, the crew saved; the other man of war was so bad as to be obliged to return to the West Indies. This evening another of the fleet was sent in here, but cannot learn her name, nor who taken by. Came in his Majesty's ship Ardel, with a convoy from the eastward.

The Grafina Severnal, or Countess of the North, (a Russian) took a mas White, from Petersburg to London, is lost on Lifkar Reef, and part of the cargo will be saved.

## PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 2.

Wheat, 42 s. a 55 s.	Boiling ditto, 32 s.
Fine ditto, ditto.	Tick Beans, 20 s. a 25 s. old 34s.
Rye, 28 s. a 32 s.	Small ditto, 38 s.
Oats, 21 s. a 25 s.	Tares, 20 s. a 25 s.
Barley, 23 s.	Per Sack.
Pale Malt, 36 s. a 42 s.	Fine Flour, 46 s.
Grey Pease, 28 s. a 33 s.	Second Sort, 45 s.
White ditto, —	Rape Seed, 41 s.

Dunfermline, Dec. 3. 1782.

## PRICE OF STOCKS, Dec. 7.

Bank Stock, —	India Bonds, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777. 77½ a 78½	South Sea Stock, —
3 per cent. con. shut. 65 a 64½ a	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
65 op.	Ditto New Ann. 63.
3 per cent. red. 63 a 64.	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. 1776, —	Exch. Bills, 13 disc.
Long Ann. shut.	Navy Bills, 12½ disc.
Short Ann. 1778, 13½ a 9-16ths	Lot. Tick. 16 l. 4 s. a 5 s. morn.
India Stock, —	3 per cent. Scrip. 65½ a 2.
3 per cent. Ann. —	Omnia, —

## WIND AT DEAL,

Dec. 6. E. S. E.





**St James's, December 7.**  
**THIS** day their Majesty's came from Windsor to the King's palace, to reside during the winter.  
 His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and their Royal Highnesses the Princess and Princesses, are also removed from Windsor and Kew for the winter season.

**War-Office, December 7, 1782.**  
 33d Regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant George Stewart, of the 4th battalion of the 60th regiment, is appointed to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Honourable Charles Curzon.  
 42d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Nesmyth, of 60th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Grant.  
 60th Regiment of foot, 4th battalion, — Gainsforth, Gent. to be Ensign, vice James B. Legrange. Captain-Lieutenant Hon. Charles Curzon, of 33d regiment, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice George Stewart. Lieutenant John Rotton, of the 47th regiment, to be Captain, vice John Chiffellie.  
 63d Regiment of foot, Ensign William Watson to be Lieutenant, vice William Green. Volunteer William Johnston to be Ensign, vice William Watson.  
 69th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Alexander Grant, jun. of 42d regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice John Nesmyth.  
 70th Regiment of foot, Ensign Henry Holland to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Brackenbury. Molham Brackenbury, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Henry Holland.  
 74th Regiment of foot, Alexander McIntyre, Gent. to be Ensign, vice James Wood.  
 Surgeon William Payne to be Physician to the General Hospital in North America.  
 Thomas Knox, Gent. to be Deputy Commissary of Musters in North America, vice — Porter.

**HOUSE OF LORDS, Friday, Dec. 6.**

**THE** Lord Chamberlain acquainted the House, that, pursuant to their order of yesterday, his Majesty had been waited on by the Lords with white slaves, humbly to know his Majesty's pleasure when he would be attended by this House with their address of thanks for his most gracious speech from the throne.

And his Majesty was pleased to appoint this day at two o'clock, at his palace at St James's, when they went with their address, returned to Friday next.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, Dec. 6.**

**Mr** York brought up the report of the address which had been moved for yesterday in answer to his Majesty's most gracious speech. It was read a first time, but on its second reading.

**Mr** Minchin rose. He begged the attention of the House for a few moments, while he made a few remarks on some matters which had come out in the course of the conversation that had passed in the House the day before. He alluded to the severe attack made by an Hon. Gentleman on the noble Lord who had lately with so great skill and gallantry relieved Gibraltar. He was amazed that any person could be found hardy enough to censure the conduct of a commander, whose praise and admiration were in the mouths of all the world. His character stood high in this country; and therefore ought not to be spotted with. The Hon. Gentleman who censured him, in his endeavours to take the mote out of his neighbour's eye, forgot to pull the beam out of his own. He said he had converted much wish naval officers, who to a man approved of the great abilities and judicious management displayed by that illustrious Admiral throughout the whole of the expedition. He declared it was out of the power of the noble Lord to bring the combined fleet to an engagement, as they had the wind of him, and of course had it in their option to fight or not. He now began to advert to that part of the speech delivered yesterday by a noble Lord in the blue ribbon, (Lord North) who dated our success during the last campaign to the good conduct of the late First Lord of the Admiralty, and the bravery of the officers appointed by him when he was called to order by Capt. John Luttrell. On which the speaker observed, he thought the discussion of a matter which had passed in a former debate (especially where the party whose observations had given rise to it was not present) ought not to be countenanced.

**Mr** Minchin now said, though he thought himself by no means dissatisfied, yet he would acquiesce to the authority of the Chair. He said he was astonished that gentlemen should condemn the British navy never suffered such disgrace as it did by the van of our fleet falling part of the night before the wind from the enemy. To whom the blame of this shameful and ignominious flight was owing he would not pretend to say—but the fact was so, and he called on any naval officer in the House to stand forward and deny it if he could. He threw out the same challenge yesterday, but in vain, because it was impossible to contradict it; and, said the Governor, shall I now be reproached as a man who had unjustly ascribed the noble Lord, or any other officer? The Hon. Gentleman tells me to pull the beam out of my own eye. Let him or any other person stand forward and show in what respect I am criminal—he cannot—I defy him and all the malevolence of faction to do so—I sit here as an independent man, and, as such, shall ever freely deliver my sentiments, be they what they may.

**Mr** Secretary Townshend said, he had conversed much with officers of the navy, and other gentlemen of information, and never did he hear a foul attempt toully a character which was beyond the reach of calumny itself, before the Hon. Gentleman had made the vain attempt. If the gallant Commander's good conduct stood in need of it, we have an honourable testimony of it in Gen. Elliot's letter. He speaks of him as all Europe does—with admiration. However, he thought, as there was no question on the subject before the House, any inquiry into the business is highly improper; but the Hon. Gentleman who had stood forth the noble Lord's accuser, if he thought it requisite, might at any time bring the investigation of the matter regularly before them.

**Governor Johnstone** said, he thought himself hardly used: He said he censured no man. He declared again and again, there was shameful misconduct, but who was the occasion of it he knew not. He was not fond of intruding himself of the House, nor did he intend to have spoken to-day, had he not been forced by what had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman who had first broached the matter.

**Mr** Fox said, what particularly made him rise at present was to hear from some one in administration, whether or not it was stipulated in the treaty of pacification, that in case France acceded to the terms offered, America should be free, or that the United States of America should be free and independent at all events. He said, it had been understood by some, that the acknowledged independence of America depended upon a peace with France; for this reason he begged leave to observe, that some one or other in administration should rise and inform the House of this particular. He said, that he thought the independency of America was fully acknowledged, and therefore begged that some one in administration would clear up this matter.

**Mr** Townshend answered Mr Fox, by saying, that he thought that part of the letter to the Lord Mayor, and that part of his Majesty's speech, respecting the independency of America, were sufficiently explicit; that mention was therein made, that America should be acknowledged free and independent, upon the conclusion of a treaty with France.

**Mr** Chancellor Pitt spoke pretty much to the same purpose.

**Mr** Henmet said, that this country was far from being in a distressed condition. We had great and sufficient resources for carrying on a war, and we should prosecute it, rather than make an inglorious peace.

**Mr** Perceval said, that he would willingly give his assistance to Administration, in carrying on a war either against France, Spain, or Holland, as allies of America.

**Mr** Burke began by saying, that it was somewhat remarkable the following passage in his Majesty's speech: "I make it my humble and earnest prayer to Almighty God, that Great Britain may not feel the evils which might result from so great a dismemberment of the empire; and that America may be free from those calamities which have formerly proved in the mother country how essential monarchy is to the enjoyment of constitutional liberty, &c."

He said that this language was entirely new, and almost unprecedented; but he did not look upon it as the speech of his Majesty, but the assumed arbitrary injunctions of a dictatorial Ministry. It was characteristic of Administration, and he would give them credit for this fresh instance of their pusillanimity. He then read that part of the speech that says, "Some proofs have lately been given of public spirit in pri-

rate men, which would do honour to any age, and any country." He wished to know from whom those singular proofs were received. So far as he knew, they were singular for nothing but their unconditional nature. He next took notice of his Majesty's saying, that he had made it an invariable rule of his conduct, and on all occasions, to advance and reward merit in every profession. He said, that this was truly ridiculous; for if they did not reward merit, they must see and feel the consequences themselves. But he considered this passage as the fulsome flattery of the Ministry; it was like fishing for black gowns, pensions, and places. It became them very well to say, that they would reward merit, since they had monopolized the most lucrative places themselves. The Lord Advocate of Scotland, &c. had been rewarded: This plainly shewed their partiality for great merit. They rewarded the historiographer, the poet, laureat, &c. in this they were right, because a profusion of money would make them found their praise. He said, that the conduct of Sir James Lowther, in offering a ship to Government, was like a man spitting in the ocean to enlarge it.

**Mr** Burke kept the House in a roar of laughter, at the expense of the Ministry. He afterwards adverted to the last sentence of the King's speech, which says, "My people expect these qualifications of you; and I call for them." He said, these were not the sentiments of his Majesty, but the indecent, haughty, and usurped dictation of his Ministers. "My people expect these qualifications of you; and I call for them!" Pray, Gentlemen, What language is this to this Honourable Assembly? I know very well the mild and benevolent disposition of his Majesty, and that this is not his speech, but that of his Ministers. It is a speech replete with absurdity and indecency from beginning to end—such another jumble of incoherent nonsense is hardly to be found—and whom have we to thank for it?—the wifedeads of our present Administration.

**Mr** Pitt then rose, and defended, in a very masterly manner, the conduct of Administration; said, that there was nothing improper in the speech of his Majesty, notwithstanding the exuberant unparliamentary language of the last honourable speaker. He might indulge his spleen, and give specimens of his strong imagination at proper seasons; but this was not a time, nor a proper place, for his great wit and humour. He admired the Honourable Gentleman's witty observations; but he begged leave to observe, that these were shallow proofs of his judgment. Another time, and another place, would answer this purpose much better; and he should have no objection to be one of the party. But why be so facetious in this august assembly, especially with the speech of his Majesty? It contained nothing but the wife and ardent wishes of his Majesty for the welfare of his subjects, and is full of the most tender concern for the inhabitants of every part of his empire. He could scarcely in fact believe that the Hon. gentleman was serious, for he never saw such buffoonery in the House. He said, that notwithstanding he was a young man, he would presume to advise the Honourable Gentleman not to be so popular at the expense of his judgment and candour.

**Mr** Fox now arose again. He observed, that all the arguments of the last Hon. speaker could not invalidate his friend (Mr Burke's) just observations, that the speech was a ridiculous jumble, and did little honour to the heads of the authors. He then treated in a facetious manner, the Ministry, and defended himself and coadjutors very strenuously, and said, that the present plan of pacification was of their invention.

**The** Speaker said, that he was sorry to observe such irregularity and indecorum amongst the members; that it was an established order of the House, that no member should speak twice in one day's debate; that this rule had been grossly violated; he hoped, therefore, Gentlemen would consider the propriety of his interference, because, if this indecency was suffered to pass unnoticed, there would be an end of all order.

**The** Speaker now put the question, that the Address should be read a second time, which was agreed to. The House after that adjourned.

**From the London Papers, Dec. 7.**

**Paris, Nov. 28.** It has been imagined till to-day, that the Marquis de la Fayette was going directly to America, to his friend General Washington; however, it is now thought that the Court reserves to the Marquis the honour of signing, conjointly with Dr Franklin, the independence of America, after it is acknowledged by Great Britain. But the politics of this last power has retarded the negotiation by its uncertainty, therefore it has been resolved to wait for the ultimatum of the pacific disposition of his Britannic Majesty.

**The** Count de Vergennes, eldest son of Monfr de Vergennes, the Premier of France, is arrived at Lord Shelburne's house in Berkeley-Square, to act as one of the commissioners for peace on the part of that country. He is a young man, only three and twenty; and this occasion, important as it is, is said to be his first essay in politics. How far such an appointment argues seriousness of intention in the Court of France, time alone must determine.

**This** day about one o'clock, a messenger arrived from France.

—By this channel we learn, that a naval officer arrived in Paris on the 2d, who came home in a sloop of war from the East-Indies, and was landed at a distant port.

**The** accounts he brings are, that after the engagement between the English and French fleets, De Suffrein did not go to the southward as had been conjectured, but to Porto Novo, a harbour belonging to Hyder Ally, on the coast of Cochin, near Tranquebar, where he landed upwards of 2000 troops to join that chief.

**Porto Novo** being a small harbour, and dangerous for large ships, De Suffrein removed the beginning of June to Tranquebar, a settlement belonging to the Dutch, where he intended to victual and rest.

**The** Danish Governor received the French Commodore with the utmost complaisance, till he told his wants and intention to rest, when he was answered, that his orders were to prevent any thing that might look like a breach of neutrality to the King of England. De Suffrein, upon this, called a naval council, and when the officer came away, it was said the fleet was to go to some other port.

**News** was received at Tranquebar, that two ships of 74, and one of 64 guns, with a cutter armed en suite, arrived at Colombo the 26th of May. It is probable that these were the ships that were taken by one of Admiral Hughes's cruizers, for the French fleet which the Admiral had engaged.

**As** Admiral Hughes is between De Suffrein and his reinforcement, there is no probability of their joining him.

**A** correspondent says, if he is not ill informed, that Gibraltar is the bone of contention among the negotiators at Paris.

**Yesterday**, at two o'clock, the House of Peers, preceded the Lord Chancellor, went to St James's, and presented a loyal and dutiful Address to his Majesty, for his speech from the Throne, and received a most gracious Answer.

**This** day, at two o'clock the House of Commons waited on his Majesty at St James's with their Address of Thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious speech; after which his Majesty went to Windsor.

**A** correspondent observes, that the meeting of Parliament, and his Majesty's speech, have not given us the decision we expected; but it is very plain, from the language out of doors, that the people in general are much more afraid of a dishonourable peace than a continuance of the war. It is true, says he, the resources of France are great; but when we reflect that she cannot cope with us without the assistance of her numerous allies, who are all exhausted already, and must depend on her for the means of prosecuting the war, we cannot doubt that she must soon be driven to the greatest extremities to find funds, and which she has been struggling to do for some time at almost double the expense it costs this country.

**Notwithstanding** that Great Britain has acknowledged the independency of America, we are informed that the court of Madrid absolutely refuses to do it, fearing that such a measure may be productive of bad consequences to their own territories on that continent. This circumstance, it is said, retards the negotiations carrying on at Paris.

**Yesterday** the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor held a ward-mote at Black-friars church, for the election of an Alderman of Castle-Baynard ward, in the room of Alderman Plumbo, resigned; when Mr Deputy Hopkins, druggist, in Pater-noster-row, was chosen without opposition.

**Messengers** were last night sent from the Secretary of State's office with dispatches to the British Ministers at most of the foreign Courts.

**The** public eagerness to see the provisional treaty with America, will be gratified in a very short time, perhaps in less than ten days; for Mr W. Pitt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, promised last night in the House of Commons, that the treaty should be laid before Parliament in the course of a few days.

**It** is obvious now, from what fell from Mr Banks, who seconded the motion for the address in the House of Commons, and whose business it was to draw a little aside the veil that covers ministerial proceedings, with which he was of course made a little acquainted for that purpose, that we announced a melancholy truth to our readers, when we assured them, that Gibraltar was left to this country; nothing is now more certain than that this glorious monument of British gallantry will be sacrificed to Spain, under the specious name of an exchange.—*Edw. P.*

**The** King's speech glances at the Spanish South American possessions in such a manner, that we may suppose, if peace should not be produced by the present negotiation, some enterprises will be attempted against those immense and inexhaustible treasuries of wealth. Our readers will recollect, that we some time ago announced Government to entertain a design of this nature, and that we at the same time expressed a belief of deriving our intelligence from respectable authority. *Id.*

**All** the reports relative to a coalition of parties, and the addition of Lord North to the present Administration, appear now to be groundless; for that noble Lord publicly declared last night in the House of Commons, that he couched not the applause of the present Administration, desired not their friendship, and wished not for a connection with them. *Id.*

**A** letter arrived from France mentions the loss of two Russian men of war off Cape St Vincent, the 7th of last month, in a hard gale of wind.

**The** answer from Lord Rodney to the thanks voted to him by the House of Commons, and transmitted by the Speaker of that Honourable House to him in the West Indies, was presented and read on Thursday in the House of Commons.

**Thursday**, 4th duplicate of the estate effects, &c. of Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart. and Peter, Permyng, Esq. were by the Speaker (in pursuance of an act of the last session) delivered to the House of Commons, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

**The** divisions between the Seven United Provinces and their Stadtholder are risen to such a height as seems to threaten the most serious consequences. In Zealand they look upon his Highness's conduct to be so evasive, that they have broke off all correspondence with him. In Holland, they openly charge him with treason; and it was, doubtless, on a strong suspicion of something of this sort, that the packet, with the mail for England, was stopped by the Zealanders, and the letters it contained opened with so much ceremony before the States of that province. On the other hand his Highness, like most other Princes, seems to give himself very little trouble to remove the prejudices of the people. On some occasions, his conduct appears as if intended to irritate, of which the following is a notable instance:—During the review, some little time ago, of the ships in the Texel, the Stadtholder, the Commander in Chief of the forces of the republic, gave out the watch-word for the city of Amsterdam, this watch-word, which was undoubtedly meant as a stroke to the opposite party, was, "Poland and Geneva." A writer in a political paper, avowedly set up at Amsterdam against his Highness, after many shrewd observations upon the meaning and tendency of these words, in which he treats the Stadtholder with great freedom, recommends to him to be careful of his conduct, lest he should furnish the city of Amsterdam with another watch-word, that of "Cesar and Charles the First."

**There** is a satisfaction in reflecting that we have taken from the French this year three ships of 74 guns, four of 64, one of 50, one of 40, one of 36, one of 32, one of 22, two of 18, two of 16, two of 14, and one of 10. From the Spaniards we have taken one of 34, viz. the Santa Catalina.

**A** meeting with Lord North and a select few of his old friends was lately held at his Lordship's house, when he made the following declaration of his political principles, which certainly reflects no small honour upon the goodness of his heart:—"That he looked upon every man who, at this hour, when the existence of Britain was at stake, endeavoured by clamorous opposition to clog the wheels of government, as a bad member of the commonwealth. For his part, and he hoped his friends would follow the same line of conduct, he should support the present Administration to the utmost of his power. If a peace was laid before Parliament, he hoped, he doubted not, but it would be such a one as the present situation of the country would authorize him to support. But if war was the result of his Majesty's Councils, he would vote for the supplies. After this declaration, he thought it

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"necessary to observe, that if the Ministry attempted to alter the constitution, he should oppose them to the utmost of his ability and influence."

Saturday night there was a hot press both upon the Thames and on shore, when a number of useful hands were procured. This seems not to indicate an approaching peace.

#### Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Dec. 3.

"Saturday, Nov. 30. Arrived from Gibraltar two armed transports; they bring advice that the enemy were withdrawing their troops as fast as possible. Letters received from thence by these ships, dated Nov. 13, mentioned nine Spanish regiments having left the camp in one day. Also that 270 French soldiers had deserted to our garrison, part of which are come home in the above ships."

"Sunday, Dec. 1. Put back the Assistance, of 50 guns, and Quebec convoy, the wind foul."

Yesterday, at Guildhall, No. 27,724 was drawn a prize of 500 l. No. 22,001, 37,322, 14,721, 13,251, 11,448, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each: No. 35,339, 776, 16,416, 12,229, 12,366, 32,729, 12,135, 18,452, 20,151.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 13,256 was drawn a blank; but, as first drawn, entitled to 2000 l.

No. 38,601, a prize of 500 l. No. 27,068, 28,630, 3907, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each: No. 39,390, 46,417, 23,978, 16,037, 27,093, 13,903, 22,573, 37,157, 11,600, 30,991, 29,419.

To prevent such a public calamity as hangs over this nation at present, by the apprehension of scarcity, should be the earnest talk of every humane and opulent man in the kingdom.—The following account may serve to rouse the feelings of others to effect so desirable a purpose.

At Bern, in Switzerland, a man of business acquired, by success in trade, considerable wealth. Having no children, he made a will to the following purport:—"Being anxious for my fellow-citizens, who have often suffered by dearth of corn and wine, my will is, that by the permission of Providence, they shall never for the future suffer again under the like calamity; to which end, I bequeath my estate, real and personal, to the Senate of Bern, in trust for the people; *it is* that the said Senate shall receive the produce thereof, till it shall come to the sum of 12,000 guilders (about 2000 l.) that then they shall lay out that sum in building granaries, according to a plan herein after specified.

[The plan is omitted here for brevity.]

"And when those buildings shall be erected, and the expense of them discharged, I direct the Senate of Bern, to receive the produce of my estate, till the same shall amount to 12,000 guilders, and when the price of corn and wine shall be under the mean rate of the last ten years by one fourth part, they shall then lay out the 12,000 guilders in corn and wine, and stow them in my granaries and wine vaults. And my will is, that none of the said corn and wine shall be sold until the price of corn or wine shall exceed the common market one fourth of the mean rate for the last ten years; and that every citizen of Bern may demand daily, or proportionably weekly, as many pounds weight of wheat, and as many pints of wine, as he has mouths in his family to consume them, and no more; and that for the same he shall pay ready money, after the mean rate that it has been at for the last ten years; a due proportion being allowed for waste, and that to be settled by the Senate; and that each household shall be so supplied as long as the price of corn or wine shall continue above the rate of one-fourth more than the mean rate.—And whatsoever increase shall be made of the capital, it shall be laid out under the same restrictions, in adding to the stock of corn and wine, which, under the blessing of God, will I hope reduce those very necessary articles of life to very near a fixed price, to the glory of the Almighty Giver of all good, and to the benefit of the poor."

This legacy has produced the desired happy effect.

### EDINBURGH.

#### Extract of a letter from London, December 7.

"A certain member of the Town-house, well known for skill in finance, is said to have laid a considerable bet, in the proportion of three to two, that peace will not be concluded without another campaign."

"The freedom with which the refugee Ministry have treated the Speech of his Majesty, has excited in the Noble Minister such a resentment, that he has been heard to declare, that he never will act in concert with them upon any future occasion. Whatever were their resentment towards him, he thinks the lips of Majesty should have given the Speech that sanctity as would have preserved it from indecent obloquy, and impertinent buffoonery."

"The two French vessels that were lost off the Spanish buoy last week, are said to have sailed from Bourdeaux on the preceding Sunday, and were loaded with wines consigned to some Oland merchants, for the purpose of reshipping them from thence to their correspondents in London, for whom they act as agents at Ostend."

"The ordering the privateers into port in France, is considered as a pitiful piece of Gallic policy to deceive the credulity of the English. They would, from this, have this nation to believe, that peace is absolutely concluded between the belligerent powers. But the most penetrative of Britain consider, that his Most Christian Majesty has not acquired the object of the war on his part. He imagined that Great Britain would never have allowed America their independence. He was, therefore, in hopes the contest would have long continued between Britain and her Colonies, as either or both would have been so debilitated, as to have fallen an easy prey to her ambition. But now their independence is granted, she will be the more exorbitant in her requisitions—it is only as a pretext for continuing a war, in which she severs the commercial union, that must otherwise ensue between Great Britain and her *guz-dan* Colonies. She is sure of their union in war—although she cannot command it in peace. So far the treaty between them did not extend. They forgot that the Americans absolute interest was peace and commercial intercourse with Great Britain; at least, their penetration did not extend so far. They never thought of America ever having the power of being independent and at peace with Great Britain at one time, otherwise they would undoubtedly have provided for a contingency which precipitates France into the continuance of a war, while she has any resources left to prosecute the ultimate of her ambition, the annihilation of the British monarchy. To have subjected America to the joint sway of her and Spain would have been such an addition to their weight of power, as must have determined the balance to fall with our glory and existence. Had

we reserved our acknowledgment of American Independence for another campaign, America must have been so debilitated as to have been obliged either to strike her stripes to her wonted allegiance, or submitted herself to have been divided by French and Spanish tyranny. The question is, Whether we have not been premature in our acknowledgments?"

Died here, on the 9th inst. Miss Helen Lockhart, eldest daughter of the deceased Thomas Lockhart, Esq; late one of the Commissioners of Excise in Scotland.

We hear that John Swinton of Swinton, Esq; is appointed one of the Lords of Council and Session, in room of the late Lord Covington; and William Nairne, Esq; advocate, succeeds Mr Swinton as Sheriff-depute of Perthshire.

At the meeting of the Heritors of Mid-Lothian, the 6th current, Sir JOHN DALRYMPLE observed, that partial local reliefs were not sufficient in the present deficiency of grain; and that therefore the remedy behoved to be general all over Scotland: That, to procure this general remedy, three things were to be enquired into. 1<sup>st</sup>, How much grain maintained the common people of Scotland. 2<sup>nd</sup>, How much was at present in Scotland. And, 3<sup>rd</sup>, By what means the merchants were to be prevailed upon to import more from abroad. That it was easy, by the common rules of political arithmetic, to find out how much maintained the common people: That though it was more difficult to find out how much grain was now in Scotland, yet it was not impossible; and the way to get at it, was by county and parish reports; such as reports from the Sheriffs, with a committee of Freeholders; from the town councils of the boroughs; from the kirk-sessions of each parish; from committees of the farmers of each parish, invited from the pulpit to make reports, &c. With respect to the third point, the merchants were to be prevailed upon to make importation, by the prospect of sure profit, of safety, and of bounties, if bounties were needed.

And therefore he moved, That a Committee should be appointed, who should invite the Town Council of Edinburgh to name a number of their members to join them: That this joint Committee should invite the towns and counties of Glasgow and Aberdeen to appoint similar committees: That these three General Committees of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, should correspond with each other, and communicate mutual information: That, in the same manner, the different counties should appoint similar particular committees from the Boroughs and Freeholders; and the committees of the eastern district, should transmit their information and opinions to the General Committee at Edinburgh; those of the western district to the General Committee at Glasgow; and those of the northern district, to the General Committee at Aberdeen; That the duty of the particular committees should be, to examine by the methods above pointed out, and such others as they think proper, what quantity of grain is in their separate counties, and how much will maintain their people, and make reports thereof to the General Committees of their district; and that the duty of the General Committees should be, to lay the result of these reports before the merchants-importers, within their districts, in order that they may know how much they may import with a certainty of sale, and a sure profit to themselves. Another part of their duty should be to watch the time when a bounty on importation shall be needed, if it shall be needed at all; and inform the Members of Parliament, the Sixteen Peers, and the King's Ministers, of it.—And the last part of their duty should be, to inform the public at large, in the newspapers, what steps they and the merchants-importers are taking for the preservation of their countrymen, in order to gain the favour and protection of all, for the Importers, and for the safety of their cargoes and warehouses, when it is seen that they are stretching every nerve for the public good.

The Meeting appointed a Committee of their number for the above purpose.

We hear from Dalkeith, that on Monday night last, about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in a candlemaker's workhouse there, which burnt with great violence, and entirely consumed the same; but by the timely assistance of the military and inhabitants, the flames, which threatened great danger to the neighbourhood, were happily prevented from spreading, or doing any further mischief. The readiness and activity of the officers of the division of the first regiment of dragoons, presently quartered there, to assist, and the very essential services which they and the men under their command, rendered upon this occasion, were such as merit the greatest praise and commendation. There is no certain account how this accident was occasioned.

On Wednesday last, a maid servant in Aberdeen drowned herself in the sea near the battery. Her body was taken out, and every method used for her recovery, but without effect.

We hear that Mr Ward is getting up that admirable comedy called, A Trip to Scarborough, for his benefit at Glasgow, which he revived last season here for the same purpose. It fully answered the expectation of the town, and was received throughout, by a numerous and splendid audience, with the most unbounded applause and approbation. So much was it admired, that it was taken the week following for another benefit, and, if possible, was received with a superior warmth of approbation than on the first night's representation.—Our correspondent also adds, that Mr Ward has just received a copy of that celebrated pantomime entertainment, Harlequin's Invasion, from the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane, London, with the Manager's permission to perform it for his night.—We congratulate Mr Ward on the occasion, as we think, from the elegance and humour of those excellent pieces, he cannot fail having a crowded auditory.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Kingston, Jamaica, to his friend in Aberdeen, dated October 14.

"An unfortunate affair happened here some time ago to two officers, Sir Archibald Sinclair and a Captain Dobbins. The latter had repeatedly insulted Sir Archibald, and notwithstanding he was the aggressor, sent him a challenge. Dobbins fired his pistol first, and wounded Sir Archibald, who in return fired, and shot Dobbins dead on the spot. He was tried for murder, and honourably acquitted."

#### Extract of a letter from Belfast, Dec. 3.

"On the night of Friday last, a boat belonging to the Lark King's cutter lying in harbour, unfortunately overboard when within a few yards of the vessel; notwithstanding every effort to save them, the lieutenant, surgeon, and cockswain of the Lark were drowned: the rest is hoped will recover."

#### Extract of a letter from Dublin, Dec. 6.

"Advices have been received, that two privateers are lurking off the western coast, having boarded some herring boats to collect information. It has long been the general complaint,

that no frigates or ships of force are stationed for any length of time to protect the commerce of this kingdom; notwithstanding several former viceroys promised to use their best endeavour to obtain an adequate force for this end. It is hoped, nevertheless our present Chief Governor, who has in several instances shown his regard and attention to the interests of the nation will procure some effectual defence of the trade of Ireland."

#### Extract of a letter from Dublin, Dec. 5.

"By a gentleman lately arrived here from Paris, we are informed, that as soon as a peace shall be signed between Great Britain and the States of America, the Philosophic Negotiator, the venerable Franklin, proposes to visit this country for a few months, in order, as he says, to be an eye-witness of the mighty change and revolution Ireland has undergone since he visited it in the year 1766. It being the only country in Europe, he says, at present, where the sacred fire of Liberty exists."

Doctor Franklin told a gentleman of this country, last month, at Paris, that when a pacification between America and England should happen, it was the intention of Congress to appoint Consuls in Dublin, and the other principal sea-ports in this kingdom, to superintend all commercial affairs between the subjects of the States and the people of Ireland."

### FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

#### Inscribed to Miss H—

MAY the Nine give nerves to the train,  
Which now to Selima I raise;  
And, oh! may she pity the pain  
That feebly flows from my lays.  
Yet for pity how dare I to plead?  
How hope the mild maid will be meagre?  
Sure, I have no socks in the mead,  
—No lands, poor Lorenzo! are thine.  
Then quick to thy cottage retire,  
In dulness thy doom to deplore;  
To Selima forget to aspire,  
And forget to think of her more.  
There often the soul-breathing sigh,  
Deep rising, in sorrow shall flow,  
While the stream shall ope from the eye,  
That weeps the sad weight of its woe.

Nice's Street. LORRENZO.

### LEITH SHIPPING.

Dec. 10. Experiment, Smith, from Carron, with goods.  
William and Mary, Jackling, from Wells, with grain.  
Eliak, Hodge, from Dantzic, with oak plank.  
11. William, Lamond, from Barnham, with barley.  
Elizabeth and Mary, Sadler, from Lynn, with barley & peas.  
Perseverance, Gray, from ditto, with barley.  
Providence, Arms, for Borrowstowness, with barley.

### GREENOCK SHIPPING.

Dec. 7. Providence, McNeill, from Dumfries, with potatoes.  
Fly, Ward, for Liverpool, with goods.

#### By order of the

COLONEL.—LIEUTENANT COLONEL.—and GENTLEMEN

### EDINBURGH DEFENSIVE BAND,

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th of December, in the

ASSEMBLY HALL,

For the Benefit of the MUSIC belonging to the

Edinburgh Defensive Band,

Will be performed,

### A CONCERT.

#### ACT I.

OVERTURE VANMALDIKE, in which is introduced the

voice of Air, The Highland Ladies, &c.

SONG.—Signora CORRI.

SOLO on the German Flute.—Mr MUSCHET.

SCOTS SONG.—Mr PUPPO.

#### ACT II.

SOLO VIOLINCELLO.—Mr SCHETRY.

SONG, "The Soldier's Lullaby of War Alarms," Signora CORRI.

BOURGEOIS SOLO CONCERTO VIOLIN.—Mr REINAGLE.

With the favourite RONDEAU.

#### ACT III.

SONG.—Signora CORRI.

The favourite Glee, How merry we live that Soldiers be!

The whole to conclude with

HANDEL'S GRAND CORONATION ANTHEM.

With Kettle Drums and Trumpets.

After the CONCERT there will be

### A BALL.

To begin at half an hour past six o'clock in the evening.

TICKETS, price Three Shillings, to be had at Mr COULTER'S, Solicitor,

at the Cross, and at the Music Shop.

Edin. Dec. 11. 1782.

THE Right Honourable the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh, having taken into their serious consideration, how necessary it is on account of the present scarcity to have a proper flock of meal, that the same may be sold out to the industrious poor at a reduced price, had applied their attention for some time past in purchasing meal and oats for this purpose, and are resolved still to purchase meal and oats from foreign parts; for the supply of the Edinburgh Market, and relief of the poor;—but, as this intention cannot be carried into execution without the aid of a voluntary contribution, this is therefore to give notice to all such as are willing to promote this good design, that the Goldsmith's Hall will be opened on Monday next the 16th day of December current, at eleven o'clock forenoon, to receive such voluntary contributions for the purposes above mentioned; and will continue to be opened every day thereafter (Sundays excepted) from eleven o'clock forenoon to two afternoon, to Saturday the 28th day of December current, inclusive.

### PANTHEON.

MARY'S CHAPEL, THURSDAY, DEC. 5. 1782.

THIS evening, and the Thursday preceding, the question—"Whether is Flattery or Poverty most inimical to Female Virtue?" was debated, and determined, by a considerable majority, that the former is most inimical.—Upon Thursday next the 12th current, the following political question will be the subject of discussion:—"Would it be for the interest of Britain at this crisis to conclude a Peace with the Contending Powers, including the Independence of America?" And on the Thursday thereafter (19th), the question, "Whether is 'Fancy or Judgment most consulted in choosing a Wife?' will occupy the attention of the Society.

Tickets to be had at Mr Aitchison's, Parliament-square, and of the other members.

N. B. The Society will meet weekly during the winter season; and any person desirous to know the question for the time, may be informed by calling at the ticket-office, as the Society do not always advertise their speculative questions.



## THE COMPANION.

Continued from our paper of Wednesday last.

**THE Physician**—A guinea per visit—pretty tolerable profit and yet my friend Dr Glyster would be highly affronted if any one threw out an insinuation that he was a merchant—To me it is the same thing whether a man sells advice or anchovies. Pickles and prescriptions are hourly bought and sold with the same punctuality—I no more expect advice for nothing from a physician, than I do quills from my stationer—Give advice for nothing! truly—you may as well expect the apothecary to give you a glyster for nothing. Then as for your limbs—if you do not chuse to pay a surgeon, you may go to the grave without the loss of one of them—If he pulls out a tooth, he expects you to pull out your purse—Can any tradesman do more? As for degrees from Universities, and letters patent, and royal mandates, and so forth, I look upon all these to be taking up a man's freedom, which every trader must do before he set up shop. But then you may object, that many physicians give advice to the poor gratis—they, puffed him to the rich—he got great practice, and now would as soon give money as advice without payment—You see there is a trade in this too—Now that he has set up his carriage, it is very well if he does not ride over the poor—Unfeeling brute! I had rather be a cheesemonger!

The Eastern Nabob—Is not he a trader? Undoubtedly. He does not sell his confidence indeed—but this is because he has got none, for people going to the East-Indies commonly, as I am told, leave their consciences at Gravesend. Confidence is no article for foreign trade, although it be a considerable one for home consumption. But how is a Nabob a trader? Why diamonds are to be found in the earth, and when you take them out, something must be put in their stead—suppose the bodies of the rightful owners—you take me.

The Frail Sisterhood, as they are called—in French *sille de joye*, in Latin *Meretrix*, and in Greek *Leips*. By way of pun, I could almost be prevailed on to call them *fair traders*, but that I recollect many instances of their vending damaged wares. However, traders they are, that is certain, from Perditia, who contracts by the year, to Moll Brazen of Feetditch, who sells her commodities, like Ashley's punch, in small quantities. I do not find the names of these merchants in Kent's Directory; but that very modest and ingenious gentleman, Mr Harris, has composed a Directory for the purpose. The piazzas, at eleven o'clock at night, is high 'Change time; and King's Place is the old established shop for ready made love. Like other traders, this one seems overstocked; yet we find some very considerable fortunes made by it. They are not yet incorporated into a company, but they act by consent in matters of privilege. Observing a crowd in Bow-street, on my return from the theatre last week, I asked what the matter was: "Why, Sir, (answered a very pretty young lady,) there is one of us that pretends for to walk in Bow-street, though we all know the never paid for the liberty of it." The liberty of Bow-street is rather an uncommon way of speaking; and I am sorry to find that these ladies have so much liberty to near a place of confinement. These ladies, then, are traders to all intents and purposes; and he who denies it understands nothing of business.

The Author—He is a trader too; actually a verbal merchant; sells words, thoughts, sentiments, &c. &c. &c. and the public are his customers; the printing-press and types his tools; but the greatest hardship is sometimes being obliged to keep his books himself. There is one satisfaction, however, he cannot surrender his effects; he cannot give up his stock in trade, of course, he cannot be called a bankrupt; you might as well call him a blockhead. If his play be damned, it is like a shipwreck. No play-wright ought to set sail for the theatre, unless a proper convoy be ordered—and never ought to venture any goods without adding *critic hazard excepted*. I hope, however, that no one will pretend, that an author does not buy and sell like a tobaccoist, or any other honest tradesman. I am sure the public are welcome to three pennyworth of the Companion at any time.

Having thus proved that all men are *tradesmen*, I should next go on to prove, that there is no difference between one tradesman and another, with respect to rank or estimation; and that a baker and a banker are no more different than an even and a counting-house; the latter being not one whit more honorable or useful than the other.

Thus it appears that every man is a trader, a buyer, and seller. I shall now attempt to prove, that all traders are alike, i. e. that there is no merit to be derived from any one profession more than from another, and that the faithful discharge of the duties of that profession entitle us to praise.

In thus levelling the merit of professional employments, I mean to confine myself entirely to the city, to those occupations, which, according to every opinion, are to be considered as trades. It might be a difficult task to put a Secretary and a Shoemaker on the same footing, or to make any one believe that a Chancellor was no more a gentleman by profession than a Candle-maker. I therefore must be understood to mean, that all traders, from the merchant to the milkman, are alike in point of reputation, and that although the latter may not be so often knighted as the former, yet he is every way as useful in his department, and entitled to respect, whether he keeps bill-books, or a milk-score.

There goes a banker!—He is fretting, nay in a violent passion, because at a public entertainment last week, he happened to sit close to a tailor. Now, in my mind, the latter is by much the most respectable character of the two. By comparison, the tailor sells cloaths for money, and the banker sells money for money—the tailor is indispensably necessary to society in every period of the progress of mankind—the banker is the mud-room of the present century; and if wealth were more equally divided among men, and none allowed to monopolize, there would be no occasion for places for depositing great sums of money. In case of the bankruptcy of both these traders, by whom does the public suffer most? Who is it that occasions suicides, pulls down other houses along with it, creates fifty more failures, and involves families in distress? Not the man of breeches, but the man of bills.

There goes a merchant—he thinks himself the most respectable character in the universe—"A British merchant (says he) is the most respectable of all men." That I deny. A British, or any trader, even a grocer, is equally respectable;

for where is the difference between him who sells figs by the 100 weight, and him who sells them by the pound? Where is the difference between him who imports iron in ship-loads, and him who manufactures it into hob-nails.

A shoemaker is usually a despised character—but why? Pride only can load with obloquy one of the most useful of trades. Whether would the nation suffer most, by being prohibited for one month from wearing shoes, or from wearing laces? Every one must allow that the latter might be to many a benefit; and yet the haberdasher thinks himself infinitely above the man who takes measure of his foot—It would be thought a most degrading thing if a Lord Mayor should be by profession a wig-maker, and yet it is not easy to prove that making wigs is one whit more derogatory from honour than driving any other bargain. For my part, if a brickdust-man, or a cobbler, is otherwise deserving, I think that a gold chain would make as good a figure around the neck of either, as it can possibly do around the neck of a brewer of porter, or a retailer of silks.

But there is no necessity for multiplying instances—Pride only has created a difference between trader and trader. Those whose professions are most useful, most open, and ancient, are the most respectable and honourable. Great complaints were lately made, that in a certain popular assembly, the *Majesty of the People* was given as a toast before the *King*—But, in my mind, there was nothing improper or absurd in this, for in Great Britain the horses always go before the carriage.

## SHIP WRECK.

THE Hull and Materials of the Flatt, Two Friends of Liverpool, about 90 tons burden, lately wrecked on her voyage from Dumbries to Glasgow, are to be exposed to sale by public roup, on Monday the 16th instant, at one o'clock, on the coast where she lies, near opposite to Kirkcaldy, about three miles north of Girvan.

TO be SOLD by public roup in the Exchange coffeehouse, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 18th December curt. between the hours of twelve and two mid-day.

**THE LANDS of DALMARNOCK, NEWLANDS, KINNYHILL, and BURNBANK**, lying in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, either in whole or in such lots as shall be considered upon at the roup, all lately pertaining to Mr Gray of Dalmarnock; and, if not then sold, these parts which are not in tack, will be let for the ensuing crop.

For further particulars apply to Gilbert Hamilton merchant in Glasgow, or Patrick Robertson writer there.

The Creditors of the said Mr Gray are hereby required to lodge with Mr Hamilton the trustee, their grounds of debt, with affidavits to the verity thereof; and all persons indebted for coals, are entreated immediately to pay the same to the trustee, or Mr Robert Gray, who has power to discharge the same.

Orders for coals given in at Mr Hamilton's writing-room, Queen-street, will be punctually executed.

## WOOD TO BE SOLD.

To be Sold by public Roup at Denbog, in the county of Fife, on Wednesday the 18th day of December inst.

THAT part of FLISK WOOD, on the North side of the Tay, ready for cutting, consisting of Oak, Ash, Birch, and Sough.—And the same day and place will be roup'd, a Quantity of TIMBER about Denbog, consisting of Ash, Birch, Elm, and Plane.—And on Thursday, the day following, the 19th December, there will be Sold at Newton, in said shire, about a mile South of Tay, opposite Dundee, a Quantity of WOOD, consisting of Ash, Elm, and Birch.

The Roup to begin at Ten o'clock forenoon, both days. For particulars, apply to John Berry, Esq; of Bogie, or John Stevenson writer in Cupar-Fife.

John Greig forester at Flisk will show the Wood at the different places.

## A FARM IN FIFE TO B SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, on Friday the 10th day of January next 1783, wixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE Lands of LETHAM, lying in the parish of Arngask and shire of Fife. They are of considerable extent, and have been in grass for several years past. The upset price will be 800 l. Sterling.

Application may be made to David Russell accountant in Edinburgh, or to William Dick writer to the signet, in whose hands the progress, measurement, and articles of sale may be seen; and Andrew Murray of Conland, near Kinross, will give information as to other particulars.

## SALE OF LANDS,

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE Towns and Lands of EASTER and WESTER BALLOCHIE, and Lands called MURTOWN, lying within the united parishes of Logie and Pert, and shire of Forfar, these lands consist of above 500 Scots acres, mostly arable, divided and inclosed. There is upon the premises a convenient mansion-house and offices, and a well-stocked pigeon-house; also two excellent farm-steads, all built with stone and lime, and slated.—Sixty acres or thereby of the above lands are planted, and the plantations are in a thriving condition. They lie in a fine country, about two miles from Montrose, and nearly the same distance from Brechin, which considerably increases their value.

The title-deeds are in the hands of William Leslie writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and persons inclining to purchase may, for further particulars, apply to James Gardyne, Esq; of Middleton, Mr Charles Greenhill, at Beauchamp, or Mr Leslie, either of whom have power to conclude a bargain.

## BY THE KING'S PATENT.

The Universal Balsamic called Samaritan Water.

THIS admirable water merits, in the greatest degree, the attention of the Public, being the best remedy yet discovered for almost every outward or local complaint, and more particularly for the following, viz.

1. For Strains, Bruises, and Injuries from blows or falls.
2. For Fresh Wounds of every kind.
3. For old Sores and Ulcers, even of the very worst nature.
4. For inflammatory Tumours, Boils, Whitlows, &c.
5. For the Erysipelas, or St Anthony's Fire, the Shingles, Tetters, and all sharp scorbutic eruptions, especially for that commonly obnoxious complaint, a scald-head.
6. For hard Swellings in the breasts, whether proceeding from blows, coagulated milk, or any other cause.
7. For preventing Cancers; or, if already formed, for stopping their further progress, and easing the pain.
8. For White Swellings on the joints, Swelled Glands, and all disorders of a scrophulous nature.
9. For Weakness or Soreness of the eyes, Specks upon the Cornea, Heat and Inflammation of the Eye-lids, &c.

In all the above cases, and many others, it is the safest and most certain application that can be made use of, never failing to give relief, performing cures in half the time commonly required, and even where every other means have been tried in vain; and will be found, upon trial, to be in reality an UNIVERSAL BALSAMIC and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for almost all external complaints.

Sold by appointment of the patentee, T. GREENOUGH, Chymist, at No. 10, Ludgate-hill, London, and by HUSBAND, ELDER, and Co. facing the Tron Church, Edinburgh. Price, 2 s. 6 d. each bottle.

N. B. A more particular account of the nature and effects of the Samaritan Water may be had GRATIS at the above places.

**THE Committee appointed by the Meeting** of Coal owners, and others, held the 11th February last, hereby request another general meeting, by themselves, or doers of those interested in the shipping or large consumption of coals on the Frith of Forth; and of such Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, particularly upon the Solway and lower parts of the Frith of Clyde, as consider themselves aggrieved by the duties and high rates of customhouse-fees levied on coals.

A report of the agent sent to London last year upon this business, will be laid before them. Much pains were taken therein, though, from the great fluctuation in public affairs last season, redress could not then be procured; but there is great reason to expect, that by a steady and vigorous exertion, it may be fully obtained, in regard to our friths and rivers, in the next session of Parliament.

The evils complained of bear extremely hard on our manufacturers, and the poor and middling ranks of people in a great part of Scotland. An application for obtaining a redress of them was much approved of by a general meeting of delegates from all our different counties held in February last about the distilleries, as appears by their printed minutes; and the affair highly merits the attention of other noblemen and gentlemen, lovers of their country, though, from their inland local situation, they may not be immediately or personally interested.

The meeting to be held in the house of Thomas Purvis vintner in the New Assembly Close, on Friday the 20th of December, at twelve o'clock noon.

## SALE OF HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 19th December 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, which belonged to the deceased ALEXANDER KINCAID, Esq; his Majesty's printer and stationer for Scotland, viz.

1. The Lodging within Kincaid Court, Cowgate, as lately possessed by the Countess Dowager of Aberdeen, at the upset-price of 300 l.
2. The Lodging in the same land, presently possessed by Robert Pircairn, at the upset-price of 100 l.
3. The Lodging in the same land, presently possessed by Mr Cruickshank, at the upset-price of 160 l.

N. B. The above three lodgings, with the green bank behind them, will be first exposed together at the upset-price of 525 l.

4. The Lodging in Kincaid's new land fronting the street, being the first flat above the shops, consisting of five rooms and a kitchen, presently occupied as the house and window tax office. Upset-price 180 l.
5. The Lodging, being the second storey of said new land, consisting of nine rooms and a kitchen, presently possessed by Mr Macewen. Upset price 320 l.

N. B. That part of the above two lodgings to the west of the turnpike is insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office on the old plan.

6. The Lodging, being the third storey of the said new land, consisting of three rooms and a kitchen, presently possessed by Alexander Pircairn. Upset price 110 l.

7. The Lodging, being the fourth storey of the said new land, consisting of five rooms, a kitchen, and large garret, presently possessed by Mr Brown. Upset price 144 l.

For particulars, apply to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds and articles of sale.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary Roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 22d day of January 1783, between the hours of four and five afternoon.

## The Lands called the MAINS of BOTHKEN.

NAR, lying in the Parish of Bothkennar, and Shire of Stirling, whereof the free yearly rent, putting a moderate price on the victual deliverable by the tenants, is 60 l. 2 s. 7 d. Sterling.—These Lands consist of about fifty-two Scots acres of rich carle ground, and are situated in that beautiful part of the country called the Kers of Falkirk.

The articles of roup; a rental of the lands, the progress of wits, (which is perfectly clear,) and the current tacks, may be seen in the hands of Alexander Duncan, writer to the signet, to whom, or to Thomas Rattray, writer in Edinburgh, intending purchasers may apply for further information.

## BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,

Within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 19th day of December 1782, at half an hour after six o'clock afternoon.

## THE whole Lands and Barony of FETTER-

CAIRN and others, lying within the parishes of Fettercairn, Fordun, and Marykirk, and county of Kincardine, which belonged to the late Lady Diana Middleton of Seaton. The free rent of this estate, after deduction of public burdens, is 194 bolls meal, 74 bolls 3 firlets bear, and 47al. 5 s. Sterling in money. The lands and barony of Fettercairn Craignitoun, Goffessie, &c. hold of the Crown, the valued rent being 1962l. Scots, which may be easily split into above four votes or freeholds.

The estate consists of the following extent of acres viz.

Infield land,	771	1	0
Outfield,	325	3	10
Grass and pasture ground,	513	1	7
Hill and muir ground,	1886	1	12
Planting,	13	0	24

Total extent in Scots land-measure, 3709 3 19

Most of the farms on the estate are fit in tack to good tenants, and a great part of them inclosed with hedge and ditch, which the tenants, by their tacks, are obliged to keep in good order. There is a good free-stone quarry in the heart of the estate, and an excellent lime quarry wrought upon it, from which the tenants are abundantly supplied with lime for manure; unwrought limestone also appears in several other parts of the lands.

The grounds are watered by many streams running through them, and have abundance of firing from the inexhaustible mosses upon the estate. The hill farms have most extensive pasture for black cattle and sheep, and those below are close rich corn fields, of excellent and grateful soil, and well drained by ditches lately cast for that purpose. The arable lands are in general inclosed with hedges, which are in a very thriving condition. If a purchaser inclines he may immediately inclose and plant above 120 acres of muir-ground of 1. uttermuir, which lie at present uncultivated, and on which none of the tenants have any servitude or right of pasturage.

The manor-place of Fettercairn is an old building, pleasantly situated in the middle of the estate, about two miles south of the Grampian hills, which abound in all manner of game. The proprietors have not resided on the estate for many years past; the house, however, in the roof, walls, and windows, has been kept in constant repair, so that it is capable of being fitted up for a gentleman's residence. The garden consists of about two acres of ground, inclosed with a good wall, and is well stored with fruit-trees. There is about thirteen acres of well grown and fenced planting near the house, of fir, ash, and beech, from twenty-five to thirty years old. If the proprietor should chuse to reside at the house of Fettercairn, which, for the use of keeping constant fires in it, is at present possessed by the gardener, he has open for his natural possession the garden and about eight acres, let to the gardener only from year to year; and he may also have twenty-two acres of excellent inclosed ground in the field called the Callender, adjoining to the house, upon giving a year's warning to the present tenants.

The house of Fettercairn lies about eight miles from the two market-towns of Montrose and Brechin, and the roads are remarkably good. The rental of the lands, progress of the title-deeds, and conditions of sale, may be seen in the hands of William Tytler writer to the signet in Edinburgh; Dr William Thom advocate in Aberdeen, and Professor Thomas Gordon, of the King's College, Aberdeen; and the tenants will show the grounds.

N. B. If the purchaser inclines, one half of the price may lie in his hands, on his giving good security for it; and any person inclining to treat for the purchase by private bargain, will please apply to the said William Tytler any time before the day of sale.